

ALL THE NEWS
THAT'S
FIT TO PRINT

Baxter Springs News.

SPORTS FOR
BAXTER
ALL THE TIME

VOLUME XXXVII

BAXTER SPRINGS, CHEROKEE COUNTY, KANSAS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1918

NUMBER 38

APPORTIONMENT
OF COUNTY TAXESVALUATION AND LEVY FOR
DIFFERENT PURPOSES
FOR CITIES AND
TOWNSHIPS

BAXTER LEADS THE COUNTY

Has Largest Total Valuation of
Real Estate and Also the
Largest Levy

The county clerk's office has finished the tax statistics for the county and the different items will make interesting reading.

Grand total of the railroad valuation \$6,482,702.00, tax \$106,895.03.

Total township, real estate \$15,367,815.00, total tax \$254,144.17.

Personal, \$5,102,350. Total township valuation \$19,470,165.

City real estate, \$4,977,855.

Personal, \$3,330,880. Total cities' valuation \$8,308,735.

City total tax, \$268,299.06.

Dog tax \$2,409.

Special city tax, \$46,004.07.

Valuation and taxes for the different towns of the counties are as follows:

Baxter Springs
Real estate, \$1,778,520.
Personal, \$903,220.
Total, \$2,681,740.
Tax, \$88,681.43.
Special, \$32,350.16.
Dog tax, \$41.

Columbus
Real estate, \$1,328,045.
Personal, \$809,619.
Total, \$2,137,664.
Tax, \$65,626.04.
Dog tax, \$110.

Galena
Real estate, \$1,095,510.
Personal, \$1,300,510.
Total, \$2,396,020.
Tax, \$83,227.16.
Dog tax, \$171.
Paving, \$456.15.
Sewer, \$1,167.73.

Mineral
Real estate, \$206,575.
Personal, \$76,645.
Total, \$283,220.
Tax, \$11,541.23.
Dog tax, \$63.

Scammon
Real estate, \$242,605.
Personal, \$215,685.
Total, \$458,290.
Tax, \$17,128.80.
Dog tax, \$66.

Cherokee Township
Real estate, \$482,540.
Personal, \$129,070.
Total, \$611,610.
Tax, \$11,268.27.
Dog tax, \$103.

Mineral Township
Real estate, \$867,330.
Personal, \$192,795.
Total, \$1,060,125.
Dog tax, \$71.00.

Ross Township
Real estate, \$502,225.
Personal, \$502,656.
Total, \$1,004,881.
Tax, \$30,578.81.
Dog tax, \$348.

Sheridan Township
Real estate, \$1,356,775.
Personal, \$526,800.
Total, \$1,883,575.
Tax, \$23,383.81.
Dog tax, \$201.

Lola Township
Real estate, \$885,335.
Personal, \$343,430.
Total, \$1,228,765.
Tax, \$15,392.50.
Dog tax, \$123.

Salamance Township
Real estate, \$781,215.
Personal, \$211,485.
Total, \$992,700.
Tax, \$13,827.46.
Dog tax, \$121.

Crawford Township
Real estate, \$706,790.
Personal, \$217,700.
Total, \$924,490.
Tax, \$9,949.59.
Dog tax, \$81.

Shagene Township
Real estate, \$795,175.
Personal, \$198,365.
Total, \$993,540.
Tax, \$12,997.74.
Dog tax, \$4.00.

Lowell Township
Real estate, \$17,295.
Personal, \$81,755.
Total, \$99,050.
Tax, \$5,576.47.
Dog tax, \$62.

Lyon Township
Real estate, \$1,287,115.
Personal, \$1,038,415.
Total, \$2,325,530.
Dog tax, \$187.

Neosho Township
Real estate, \$1,000,565.
Personal, \$361,285.
Total, \$1,361,850.
Tax, \$18,125.73.
Dog tax, \$143.

Garden Township
Real estate, \$1,898,355.
Personal, \$88,605.
Total, \$1,986,960.
Tax, \$25,376.69.
Dog tax, \$49.

Spring Valley Township
Real estate, \$1,582,620.
Personal, \$725,230.
Total, \$2,307,850.
Tax, \$2,434.63.
Dog tax, \$176.
Special, \$201.80.

(First published in Baxter Springs News October 25, 1918.)

ORDINANCE NO. 213

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF FIRST CLASS CONCRETE SIDEWALK ON CERTAIN STREETS WITHIN THE CITY OF BAXTER SPRINGS KANSAS.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND COUNCILMEN OF THE CITY OF BAXTER SPRINGS, KANSAS:

Section 1. That a sidewalk of concrete or cement be and the same is ordered constructed on the north side of the street beginning at the Southeast Corner of Lot six, Block two, Chubb's Addition and extending along and abutting the South side of Lots six and seven, to the Southwest Corner of Lot seven, Block two, Chubb's Addition to said City of Baxter Springs, extending from Garfield Avenue to Cherokee Avenue in said City, and also beginning at the Northwest Corner of Lot seven, Block ten, Mann's Addition to said City and extending along East side of Cherokee Avenue to 10th Street along and abutting upon the West side of Blocks ten and eight of Mann's Addition to said City of Baxter Springs. That all said sidewalks shall be of material and workmanship as is provided for first class concrete or cement sidewalks in section one of Ordinance No. 191 and shall be four feet wide.

Section 2. Construction of the sidewalks herein provided shall be completed within sixty (60) days from the passage, approval and publication of this ordinance and shall, as to material and construction be subject to the supervision, inspection and approval of the city engineer of the said city of Baxter Springs.

Section 3. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval and publication.

Passed and approved this 1st day of October, 1918.

Text of President Wilson's
Reply to German Peace Note

Washington, Oct. 23.—The text of President Wilson's reply to Germany follows:

The secretary of state makes public the following:

From the secretary of state to the charge d'affaires ad interim in charge of German interests in the United States.

Department of State, October 23, 1918.

Sirs:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 23d, transmitting a communication under date of the 20th, from the German government, and to advise you that the president has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:

Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and the principle of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the address of the 27th of September, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application, and that this wish and purpose emanate, not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from ministers who speak for the majority of the reichstag and for an overwhelming majority of the German people; and having received also the assurance in explicit terms of the present German government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed on both land and sea by the German armed forces, the president of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the government with which the United States is associated the question of an armistice.

He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he will be justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible. The president has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German authorities to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that, if those governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisors and the military advisors of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the people involved, and insure to the associated governments their unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German government has agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view. Should such terms of an armistice be suggested, their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds.

The president would deem himself lacking in candor did he not point out in frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded. Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be, which are spoken of by the German foreign secretary in his note of the 20th of October, it does not appear that the principle of a government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out, or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent. Moreover, it does not appear that the seat of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been; and it is with the present war that we are dealing. It is evident that the military authorities of the empire in the popular will; that the power of the king of Prussia to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been masters of Germany. Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now of plain speaking and straightforward action, the president deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustice of this war, the government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany. If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchial autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to deal with them later, in regard to the international obligations of the German empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration,

(Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

Mr. Frederick Oederlin, charge d'affaires of Switzerland, ad interim in charge of German interest in the United States.

CONTRACT IS LET FOR NEW CITY WELL

Council Decides to Make a Start on the Establishment of a Municipal Water Plant

J. P. Phipps was awarded the contract, by the City Council Wed. night, for drilling "one or more wells" for the new city water plant at the site on the north side of the city.

The city may drill one well only under the terms, or two wells. In case two wells are drilled now, while the driller has his outfit on the ground, the second will cost \$100 less than the contract price for the first well.

Mr. Phipps' bid was as follows:

For the first 475 feet, hole large enough to admit 10% in casing, \$8.75 per foot.

For drilling an 8 1/2 in. hole from 475 to 1,000 feet, \$3.75 per foot.

From 1,000 feet to as far as a well must be sunk to get suitable water, \$5.00 per foot.

He agrees to have the first well completed within four months.

J. W. Ennis also had a bid in. His price was \$12.00 per foot for the first 475 feet and \$6.00 a foot for the balance of the way down.

The letting of these contracts will probably settle the matter of providing a suitable water service for the city. Of course the \$85,000 voted for a new water plan will scarcely do more than pay for the wells and build the reservoir; and when that is done, the citizens will simply have to vote more bonds to put in the mains and fire hydrants throughout the city.

It is said that there is a possibility

C. G. Worthington, of Galena, was a business visitor here Wednesday.

Ray Bynum is seriously ill at his home, 1712 Park Ave. His brother, Byron, at a camp in Virginia, is expected home before leaving for France.

Mrs. C. A. Diveley and Miss Helen Diveley returned Wed. night after a five months visit with relatives at Anna, Ill.

Mrs. S. Holley returned to her home in Joplin Wednesday after a few days visit here with Mrs. J. Bynum, of 1712 Park Ave.

Miss Harriet Helm arrived Wednesday from St. Mary's, Kan., and will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. M. E. Reddy.

John and Walter Campbell returned Wed. night from Wichita Falls, Tex., where they are working in the oil fields.

Levitis Witzansky and Clovis France of Webb City, were the guests of several of their school friends here Wed. night.

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LIBRARY BUILDING TO BE REMODELED

Will House the New School of Mining—Work to Be Started Soon

The city council, at its adjourned meeting Wed. night, passed a resolution authorizing the remodeling and repairing of the library building for the purpose of providing suitable quarters for the new School of Mines, the establishment of which is now under way under the direction of Prof. A. C. Terrill, of the Department of Engineering of the state university.

The basement will be fixed up for the chemical laboratories and class rooms and the present auditorium floor will be remodeled for a lecture room.

The importance to the city of this new institution is well understood by the city council and that body is disposed to do everything possible to insure the success of the undertaking.

That before the work of drilling is started the parties interested in the old water plant will try to get an injunction against the building of the new plant, on the grounds that the city should take steps to have the old plant appraised and then purchase that and enlarge upon it. It is held by some that it is against the policy of the public utilities commission of this state to sanction the existence of two competing plants in a place as small as Baxter Springs.

There is a possibility that all kinds of interesting things will yet develop in the water situation.

IRON WORKS PLANT HAS BEEN FINANCED

Baxter Springs Assured Foundry and Machine Plant in the Near Future

The Daily Citizen has it on authoritative information that Baxter Springs men have a fund raised toward an iron works plant that is sufficient to guarantee such a plant when one is obtainable that will fill the bill. An investigation of a plant, now located at Oklahoma City, has been in progress for the past two weeks with a view of moving it to Baxter, and the site here had been obtained. An expert report on the plant by two men has been made, however, to the effect that a bulk of the equipment is not heavy enough for the demands that are made upon machinery in doing the work for this mining field. The investigation was made by an expert mining district machinery man and an expert oil field machinery man, and their reports were the same.

This organization of men, who are willing to invest in an iron plant, was brought about through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, and a majority of them are members of that organization. Following the report of the investigators on the Oklahoma City plant, it was decided by the Baxter capitalists that their fund should remain up for another proposition. The site is also being held for that purpose.

At the present time the Chamber of Commerce is in touch with another iron plant, one that is understood to be sufficient for this field and that is shut down at its present location. It is the intention to work out such an industry for this city within the nearest time possible. Among the men who have been interested in the iron plant location here are J. M. Barnes, J. O. Goodwin, Wesley Smith, A. L. Harvey, L. L. Cardin, O. B. Dutton, W. B. Vaughn, Reese Jones, W. W. Campbell, W. T. Apple and Claire Yusea. These men also paid the expenses of the investigation of the Oklahoma City plant.

SET THE CLOCK BACK

Next Sunday, Oct. 27, But Be Sure You Turn Hands Forward

Next Sunday, October 27th, remember to turn the clock back one hour, as that is the day on which Woodrow Wilson's time changes back to God's time.

When you wake up in the morning, you may sleep another hour, because "it's early yet." It will be only 7 o'clock, really, at the hour it has been eight by the false clocks.

For the next six months the time will run along according to the almanac schedules.

A word of caution may be timely, (some pun, that!). When you change the time by the clock, do not turn the clock back, but move it forward eleven hours. Or, stop the clock one hour.

The theory of using the amended time the past six months has been that it would result in a big saving of daylight, and that there would be quite an economy thereby. But if anybody noticed the saving, it has not been officially reported to this office. Just about as much electricity has been consumed as heretofore, and the extra hour of daylight in the evenings was used principally by motorists, who burned up just that much more gasoline than they otherwise would.—Exchange.

NO SCHOOL OF MINES LECTURE UNTIL NOVEMBER

There is to be no school of mines lecture in Baxter until the first Tuesday in November, because of the ban on public meetings issued by the federal and state governments on account of influenza. It has been arranged that Guy H. Waring of the Oronogo Circle mines will deliver his lecture on "Underground shoveling machines" on Tuesday evening, Nov. 5, provided the health ban is lifted by that date. The lecture of Prof. A. C. Terrill on "Mining engineering," scheduled for November 5, will be postponed until later in the series. Mr. Waring's address was scheduled for October 29.

A daughter was born Tuesday evening to Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Fysher, who reside on east Ninth street.

LOAFERS MUST ENTER WAR WORK

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE TO DRAFT GAMBLERS, IDLE RICH AND NON-ESSENTIALS

HITS THE MINING FIELD

Immediate Steps to Be Taken to Compel "Leeches on Society" to Work or Fight

Topeka, Oct. 25.—Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the United States Employment Service in recruiting labor for essential war work because of the obvious unfairness in asking him to leave his home and possibly a family, while there are a large number of loafers, gamblers, and other leeches upon society who not only refuse to work but are actually a menace to the community, idling away their time here in this city. A recent survey made by Milton C. Powell, Special Representative of the United States Employment Service, established the fact that there are a large number of these classes in the mining district and in order to remedy the apparent evil, he recommended to the State Advisory Board that they be placed into essential war work at once.

The Advisory Board at its meeting held in Topeka Monday voted to request all cities and towns, that have not already done so, to enact far-reaching "work or fight" ordinances and to rigidly enforce them. This will be effectual in either placing these idlers in war work or in the army where they will be of benefit to their country. This is no time for any man to prey upon his fellow-workmen who are doing their utmost to help win the war by working in essential war industries. They should either be forced to work or fight and steps will be taken by the Employment Service to place them in one or the other branches of government service.

Because of the great shortage of labor Community Labor Boards are asking that every employer who can possibly use women in his plant, substitute them for men, thus releasing labor for essential war work. Surveys are being made to determine what jobs can successfully be filled by women. That it would be a rank injustice to women, and even the men who are to enter essential work, to ask them to make this sacrifice while large numbers of able-bodied men are idle, or worse than idle, is obvious.

The City Commissions or Councils in this district have received letters from J. Will Kelley, State Director of the United States Employment Service, advising them of the action taken by the State Advisory Board and requesting that legislation along the work or fight lines be enacted immediately in order to help alleviate the labor shortage situation. The counties in this district which is known as the Fourth Labor District are: Allen, Bourbon, Neosho, Crawford, Labette and Cherokee.

Mr. Powell spent several days in the district last week and his report to the Advisory Board indicates that immediate action should be taken to put the men who are not working into war work. There are a large number of such men in the mining district according to Mr. Powell, who indicated that unless the cities took the required action other means would be used to place them where they will serve their Country.

QUAJACK IN ORE; SPLENDID STRIKE LAST OF WEEK

The Quajack Lead and Zinc Company drilled into the ore in their mill shaft the last of the week in the holes for the last round of shots and struck water at the same time. The water is not especially strong but as a precautionary measure the holes were plugged and a pump is being installed.

From the fact that before the plugs were put in a quantity of jack was shot into the shaft by the water has made the workmen believe that the same rich run of ore that characterizes the Long Hunt, a few yards away has been found in the Quajack and that it is also on the rich Rockerville streak.

It is thought that the Quajack mill will be in operation again in the near future.